

## Gems From The Quarries.

We need money, property, common sense and unity, then we will amount to something.

Capt. Charles Young, U. S. A., Ninth Cavalry, has been selected as military attaché to Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The Most W. Eureka Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. (Compact) of the D. C. observed St. John's Day at the Hall.

The Grand Household of Ruth (Three Links) will convene in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23-27, 1904.

The Sixth Annual Convention of Head Waiters adjourned at Atlantic City, N. J., to meet in Pittsburgh, next June.

The Methodist Year Book for 1904 reports a gain of nearly 1000 churches during the last year.

One out of eight of all Americans was born in Europe.

King Solomon had 40,000 stable horses and 4000 stables for 1400 chariots, with 12,000 horsemen. Cash value, \$5,600,000.

The cost of the building of Solomon's Temple was \$249,875,000, besides an equal amount for precious stones, marble and other material making a grand total of \$500,000,000.

In recognition of the honors paid by the U. S. Navy and Army to the dead Spanish soldiers and sailors buried in Manila and in Baler, the Casino-Espanol will celebrate the 4th of July.

Mexico produces 48,000,000 pounds of cotton annually.

Every man has plenty of opportunities to make a fool of himself.

Girls may not convert young men but they can draw them to church.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., through the Grand and Subordinate Commanderies of K. T. for the District of Columbia (Va. Ave. Faction), observed St. John's Day at Lake View Park. There was a large attendance.

Brother Coleman Horner, of Simon Lodge, No. 1602, G. U. O. of O. F. D. C., has been elected to attend the 12th B. M. C.

The Brethren of the Higher Degrees of Alexandria, Va., are making preparations to attend the big meeting of all the Masonic Departments at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1904, Ill. John G. Jones, 33 of Ill., will preside.

The Blue Lodges of Masons, of Alexandria, Va., held a joint installation of officers at the hall.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 40, Improved Order of Elks, was instituted in this city. It starts off with forty members.

Bro. W. A. L. Morton has been appointed D. D. G. M. for the District of Columbia by Grand Master Henry Cox, of the Eureka G. L.

The man who attends to his own business has something to do.

Wear old clothes while you are earning new ones.

The foe to American social life today is the luxury and effeminacy of its youths and maidens. Idleness is the Upas tree which is sapping the foundation of home, happiness and public morals and driving the willing toilers to greater efforts than they can bear.

There are few paupers in Japan; it is considered a disgrace to be supported by your relatives while you have the ability to work.

A floating theatre is being constructed at Amsterdam; it will accommodate 2,300 persons.

There is no time for folly. This is a day when men must hustle. There never was a greater industrial and intellectual commotion among the men.

There is a reproduction of Jerusalem of the Holy City of Palestine at the World's Fair. It occupies a tract of 13 acres.

Andrew Beard, of Birmingham, Ala., has sold a patent with royalty attached for \$100,000 to the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. It is a car coupler; his own invention.

The K. T. will hold a grand convocation in St. Louis, Mo., the first week in August, 1904. Commandaries will be present from all parts of the U. S.

The individual who possesses both dollars and sense is pretty well equipped for the battle of life.

The Most W. Eureka Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. (Prince Hall Compact) of the D. C., will have a grand family outing, &c. For particulars see bills.

When a person is down in the world an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching—Bulwer.

All over the D. C. are scores of types of volcanic action; all show traces of electrical energy.

A potato famine started the wave of Irish emigration which carried nearly 4,000,000 to foreign lands between 1851-1903.

New England makes two-thirds of the boots and shoes produced in this coun-

try; the cash value amounts to \$175,000,000—a sum exceeded by \$40,000,000—the worth of all the gold and silver money coined annually by the U. S. Government.

Maximite, the secret explosive used in shells by the U. S. is 50 per cent. stronger than dynamite.

No wonder the working people of Italy are eager to come to the U. S. In Italy laborers get 40-50 cts. per day. Bricklayers, 80 cts. to \$1.00 per day, stonemasons and carpenters, 60-70 cts. per day; painters and frescoers, 40-50 cts. per day; experts, 60-75 cts. per day.

An autograph letter from Thomas Jefferson written 100 years ago to the Indians of the La. purchase has been unearthed from the archives of the Sac and Fox Indians in Oklahoma.

Race proscription, race prejudice and jim-crowism is everywhere forcing the colored people together. They are just realizing that in unity there is strength.

The Most W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the D. C. (Pow. H. C. Scott—G. M. A. L. Walker—G. S.) Observed St. John's day at the Hall, 19th street.

There are no fewer than 110 nationalities into which the Russian population has been divided.

Golconda Temple of Mystic Shrine, Oasis, Newark, N. J., was opened this month. The divan was installed for the Triennial Shrine year. The installation officers were Nobles E. Phillips and A. Wright, Past Potentates of Medina, N. Y.

The field day for K. T. will be held in Delaware in October 1904; particulars later.

The first typewriter that produced good results was made in Worcester, in 1843.

The three largest libraries in the world are the Bibliothe que National, Paris, France; British Museum Library, England, and the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, Russia.

The National Educational Association will meet at St. Louis, Mo., June 27—July 1, 1904. Prominent teachers will be in attendance.

The negro's record in the U. S.: They have 130,000 farms, worth \$400,000,000; homes valued at \$325,000,000; personal property worth \$165,000,000. Grand total, \$890,000,000. Also 30,000 school teachers, 700 physicians, more than 700 lawyers, 18,000 children going to school, 40,000 students in higher institutions of learning, 30,000 students learning trades, 12,000 pursuing classical courses, 40,000 young men and women have graduated from secondary institutions of learning and 4,000 from colleges. The negro has \$12,000,000 worth of school and church property valued at \$40,000,000.

The race in Texas and other parts of the South where the jim crow cars exist, have boycotted the same and started wagons for their accommodation.

Admiral Schley and Grand Commander Richardson and party of Eastern Masons have been visiting the bodies in the West. At Guthrie they conferred the thirty-second degree on a class of 228.

The old dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will be used as a torpedo practice ship.

**THE POLICY PLAYERS.**  
Mr. Clarence W. Logan, the manager of Policy Players, has just closed a successful season at Atlantic City, N. J., and will open in New Haven, Conn., July 4th. Next December this celebrated troupe will return to this city for two weeks engagement. Mr. Sidney Perrin, who made such a hit in this city, is a favorite with the Washington people.

Miss Mamie Emmerson continues to receive applause wherever she appears. Madame Flowers is unsurpassed.

Black Carl continues to rival Keller. He is the greatest negro magician on the American stage.

Ernest Hagan draws large houses wherever he appears.

R. Henrie Strange, the negro tragedian, has no equals.

Mr. Logan, the manager, is playing to crowded houses.

**LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION.**  
St. Louis, Mo., June 6th.

All lovers of humane rights and the Constitutional Liberties of all the People should attend or send representation. Partisan equation is the hope of the oppressed. Call a meeting at once and elect delegates.

For particulars address Sub-Committee Liberty Party East St. Louis or Stanley P. Mitchell Nat. Chairman Memphis, Tenn.

P. S. Colored papers please copy.

**\$21.00 ST. LOUIS AND RETURN.**  
B. & O. R. R., account Democratic National Convention, July 2 to 5. Tickets valid for return within 15 days. Quickest route and choice of three through trains leaving Washington 10.05 A. M., 4.05 P. M. and 12.45 night.

## Booker Washington Confers.

### A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1904.

There was a conference held in this city a few days ago between Dr. Daniel H. Williams, Booker T. Washington and several others who are friendly to Dr. Washington. It was understood that the action of the conference was to be secret. But it leaked out that Dr. Washington, in the event of Mr. Roosevelt's election will urge the appointment of Dr. Williams for the Freedmen's Hospital. Mr. Emmett Scott, Dr. Washington's private secretary will be named as Register of the Treasury; Winfield McKinley will be urged to succeed Recorder J. C. Dancy. It was stated that the Tuskegee wizards will name all colored appointees. R. W. Thompson, formerly a colored democrat, but now one of Dr. Washington's boosters, will be named for a consulship.

All places filled with anti-Washington men will be succeeded by simon pure



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Who will run the Colored end of the Republican Campaign and all must bow—The Boss of Tuskegee—If Ex-President Cleveland is Nominated by the Democrats What will Dr. Washington do?

wizards. The political headquarters of the wizard will be established in this city. The conference was a harmonious one and no doubt many of the above plans will be carried out.

### OBSERVER.

**\$10.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN.** B. & O. R. R. Special train Standard coaches and Parlor Cars leaving Washington 7 A. M., July 1, via Philadelphia and picturesque Lehigh Valley route. Tickets good for ten days. Stop-overs returning.

**SUMMER TOURIST RATES, VIA Baltimore and Ohio R. R., to the Jersey Sea-shore resorts, the Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York, New England and the nearby Allegheny Mountain resorts.** For tickets and full information, call at offices Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 707 15th st., corner New York ave., N. W. and 619 Penna. ave.

**WEEK ENDS. & O. R. R. EXCURSIONS** to the seashore, commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday 9:00 to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City. \$6.00 for the round trip.

**ONLY \$1.00 TO FREDERICK, ANTIETAM, HAGERSTOWN AND RETURN** via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Special train will leave Washington Sunday, July 3 at 8:00 A. M. An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on the historical grounds.

### FASHION'S FAVORITES.

Last year's gowns will not be worn this season.

The popular fad of putting a No. 4 foot in a No. 2 shoe is still with us.

For very little boys there are belts in green apple tints, with lining of garish brown.

A new fabric known as egg-proof scenery material is being introduced in theatrical circles.

The complete automobile costume this season calls for oiled fingers as well as gasoline on the handkerchief.

The newest lace collars are accompanied by an extra section, making it possible to use them as table doilies.—Chicagoan Tribune.

## What I Saw And Heard

Our delegates have returned and no doubt a selfish ambition appeased.

It is now said that Major Sylvester contemplates appointing a colored precinct detective.

Notwithstanding the objections made to the Police Court practice, the court seems to be crowded with lawyers.

The local politicians are wondering to themselves what Cook and Reyburn intend to do for them. Those who made themselves sick and hoarse will be weighed in the balance and found to be wanting.

I noticed an amusing incident a few days ago, just as T. N. Dixon and Jonnie Brown left the Treasury department. It was the day that Roosevelt and Fairbanks were nominated. They were reading the Times. Something pleased them, and all at once, both took off their hats and shouted "Bravo!" They were pleased with the nomination.

the National Committee to represent the District of Columbia, but Messrs. Cook and Reyburn could not see the point. This individual wanted a vindication. All those who have never supported Booker had better hedge now. Because our recent delegates will have nothing to say when the District pie is cut.

### ROUNDER.

### THRONES AND COURTS.

Great pains were taken to teach the present empress of Japan literature, to develop her artistic taste, and to school her in the writing of graceful verse.

Queen Alexandra owns one of the most valuable pairs of opera glasses in the world. They are a platinum, thickly encrusted with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and are said to have cost the enormous sum of \$30,000.

The queen of Greece, who is a Russian grand princess by birth, has brought some good things into the land of her adoption along with her own gracious personality. Prior to her advent at the Hellenic court charitable institutions were unknown in the land of Homer. Her majesty at once established an elaborate system of sick-nursing, and out of her own not too abundant private means helped to found the first national nursing school.

### HOUSE AND SENATE.

Much disorder prevailed in the house one day while Representative Cushman, of Washington, was making a speech. Members were talking with one another and four or five were at the speaker's desk. "Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Cushman, "I hope I am not disturbing the house in submitting these remarks." It was just this sort of protest that appeals to Mr. Cannon, who brought the house to order in a hurry.

Congressman Lacey sat for awhile and listened while some colleagues from various sections of the country told of fine farming lands in or near their homes. Finally he began to praise the fertility of the Hawkeye state. "Why, gentlemen," he said, "there never was such a fertile soil anywhere else on this earth. It is so rich that the girls will not walk over the newly-plowed ground. They know it will make their feet grow."

Speaker Cannon does not trust the great clock, which hangs on the beautifully paneled wall above the marble rostrum. He prefers to open the house by the old-fashioned timepiece that he carries in his own waistcoat pocket. One day last week he entered the chamber just before 12. "Ah," said he, as he took out his watch and gazed upward at the clock, "I see the old clock is right again to-day." Then he took his stand and let the gavel fall. "Mr. Chaplain," he added, in an undertone, "you may go ahead."

Mrs. Spooner, wife of the Wisconsin senator, sat in a senate gallery a few days ago and watched proceedings on the floor below. Two young women who took pains to let people know they were from New York sat nearby. One of them inquired of an attendant: "Who is the little man with the touzled hair?" That is Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, ma'am. "I might have known he was from the west somewhere by the way his clothes fit him," said the self-satisfied person from Manhattan. Mrs. Spooner arose with a determined air and proceeded to the marble room, whither she summoned her husband. After telling him what she had heard in the gallery, she said: "Now, John, I've always advised you against having your clothes made in New York. You just better try a Madison tailor for once."

### MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

It is understood that, one way and another, ex-Secretary of War Root's cabinet position cost him \$200,000, and that until he has amassed at least \$1,000,000 he will have little or nothing further to do with politics.

Secretary Taft enjoys the associations of the senate. Since he entered the cabinet a few weeks ago he has been on the floor of the senate during session time more than all the rest of his cabinet colleagues during the last two years. Every few days the bulky figure of the secretary appears resting on one of the big divans in the rear of the chamber. He never comes to the capital to address a committee without dropping into the senate chamber to see how things are going.

Rather an inexplicable error was made by Ambassador Choate in Edinburgh the other day in his address on receiving the freedom of the city. Mr. Choate said that only one of his countrymen, Gen. Grant, had ever been so honored. As a matter of fact, William Lloyd Garrison had the distinction conferred upon him in 1867, on the occasion of his fourth visit to Great Britain, and it was tendered to him "in respect of his long and meritorious exertions to abolish slavery in the United States of America."

David Jayne Hill, now United States minister to Switzerland, used to be president of the University of Rochester. The small daughter of his mathematical colleague was very fond of him and she had a great habit of picking up long words and making him tell her what they meant. "What's the difference between gastronomy and astronomy?" she asked one day. "Astronomy," replied the president, "is the science of the heavenly bodies. Dorothy, Gastronomy is—er—well, a heavenly science of the earthly body."

## Judge Emory Spear.

Repudiates Southern Chain Gang Law—A Sweeping Decision.

Macon, Ga., June 28.—United States District Judge Emory Spear, of the western division of the southern district of Georgia, today rendered an opinion of far-reaching importance, involving the authority of municipal courts all over the country to sentence violators of municipal ordinances to local chain gangs. The case came before Judge Spear on a writ of habeas corpus applied for by Henry Jamison, a negro, for release from the custody of T. A. Wimbish, superintendent of the Bibb county (Ga.) chain gang. Judge Spear, in a lengthy opinion, decided that the superintendent was without authority to hold the prisoner, and directed his immediate release.

In passing on the case, Judge Spear called attention to the fact that the commitment from the Recorder's Court "was a sentence and nothing more," and that there was no finding of guilt or innocence by the recorder. The question involved, said Judge Spear, "is whether the recorder of Macon can, without any sort of criminal pleading, and without the intervention of a jury, convict a citizen twice for violation of a municipal ordinance and sentence him to seven months at hard labor on the public chain gang, the punishment to be suffered in a branch of the penitentiary."

Continuing, he said: "Can it be maintained, in the light of the Constitution, that one man, under any form of procedure devised or to be devised by local legislation, can consign men, women and children to a chain gang for such trivial offenses as are within the jurisdiction of a police magistrate?"

### SCORES CHAIN GANG METHODS.

Judge Spear severely scored the chain gang methods and said: "Indeed, it may be with entire accuracy declared that the voluminous and exhaustive preparation of the city attorney and the subsequent examination by the court has evoked no shred of authority, either American or English, where a sentence by a police magistrate to a public chain gang, with the ignominious accessories of fetters, the stripes, lash, and of the degradation of convict life, has been sustained or even palliated. Under the American system, the chain gang has no place in the jurisdiction and procedure of police courts, where trial by jury is not a right of the accused."

He then declared the sentence of the recorder void, for want of due process of law and because one man cannot judge infamy. "Like thousands of the oppressed and downtrodden," he said, "through all the centuries since that glorious day in the history of human liberty when the Great Charter made forever imperishable the principle that 'no free man may be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land,' he applies for the great writ of right, the writ of habeas corpus, and he humbly seeks the portals of the court whose judges are sworn to know no difference between the rich and the poor, where justice ever bends the listening ear to catch the plaint of the humble and the lowly."

"If," he said further, "the prayer of the petitioner must be denied, then the statute authorizing the United States courts and the judges thereof to issue the writ of habeas corpus to protect the rights of the citizen guaranteed by the national Constitution have at last been successfully nullified."

### EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

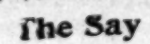
Judge Spear declared that the argument had been advanced by a road commissioner that while a sentence to the chain gang would forever ruin a white man previously respectable it had no such effect on a respectable negro. He held that such considerations do not appeal to a court charged with the equal enforcement of the law, and he did not believe they met the approbation of the best people of the Southern States, nor were they conducive to the welfare of the South or hopeful for its future.

Judge Spear concludes with an argument made by him twenty years ago, and which he reaffirms. In this he said that "though the color-line expert may so declare, this is no color-line case. It is a negro today. It will be a white man, aye, a white child and a white woman tomorrow. In this court the law is equal, and for all."

### CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE ST.

Louis World's fair every Tuesday in June, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Only \$17.00 round trip. Tickets will be good going in coaches only, on Train No. 55, leaving Washington at 10:05 A. M., and in coaches on regular trains returning not later than ten days including date of sale. For details address Ticket Agent.





While vacation is for recreations it should not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress to pay the rental for the buildings, and ground of Howard University, known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin, is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave the city.

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not very disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

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**FERT AND PERSONAL.**

W. I. Mastin has just been elected to his third consecutive term as president of the Pittsburgh stock exchange. Mr. Mastin was born in the smoky city 44 years ago, and since reaching manhood has taken active interest in public and social affairs.

Henry J. Ackerman has been living in a dugout near Pueblo, Col., for six years. Formerly he was a well-to-do resident of Brooklyn. In 1898, while cruising in his yacht, he met and fell in love with a young woman. She married another man, whereupon Ackerman left his home and took up his abode in his present quarters, where he has lived a hermit's life ever since.

Ex-Senator Mason, of Illinois, was seated with a party of friends in a Washington cafe one evening, when the circle was joined by the son of a big western capitalist, whose main aim in life seemed to be a continuous jubilee. He was of that class inelegantly known as "butter men" and it was soon evident that his presence was distasteful to the senator. My old man doesn't put up a cent for me," said the young man, displaying a hat roll of greenbacks. "I'm on my own resources." "How do you manage it?" asked one of the party. "You must have some sort of a 'snap.'" "This is my snap," said the gay spendthrift, impressively touching his head. "And here's not a softer 'snap' in the world," assented Senator Mason.

Prof. C. I. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and engineer in charge of the insurance engineering experiment station, spent several weeks investigating the Baltimore fires of the fire, studying the effects of it on the various buildings, according to their construction. Prof. Norton concludes that with care steel-frame buildings can be so constructed as to stand a destruction of their contents without injury to the steel and possibly without danger to the protecting material floor areas; that with proper shutters, wired glass, etc., the burning of adjacent buildings would cause little permanent injury, and that a district composed wholly of such buildings would be comparatively little danger from conflagration.

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**GRASSHOPPERS FOR TABLE.**

Dental Locusts Looked Upon as Delicacies in Philippines—Have Ginger-Biscuit Taste.

Big grasshoppers, such as grow fat and buzz loudly in the orient, are served upon as table delicacies in the Philippines.

There are several methods used by the natives for catching grasshoppers. The most effective is the net. This is a large butterfly net, arranged with string placed over a hoop, and to the end is fixed a long handle.

The hopper is first so thoroughly smothered out in the heat of the sun or in a bake oven that there is nothing left in it really objectionable, and a nice, palatable article of food results. This is sweet of itself, and something like ginger biscuits. The natives usually eat the grasshopper more by sprinkling of brown sugar.

The confectioners make up grasshoppers with sugar, chocolate trimmings, and colored candies in such a way that a very nice tasting piece of confectionery is obtained. The housewife of the Philippines takes considerable delight in placing before you a grasshopper pie or cake. The grasshopper pie is the most wonderful of all, as the big hoppers are prepared such a way that they do not lose their form.

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**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

Attempts at canning beef profitably in Germany have not proved successful, chiefly because of the high cost of the material.

The fishermen near the Marconi wireless stations in England have petitioned parliament to take it away, as they allege, produces the delirious effect upon them.

The Paris Academy of Science recently, M. Darboux read a communication from M. Curie as to the disappearance of the radio activity induced by them in solid bodies. For explaining this phenomenon and the law which governs it, M. Curie advances the hypothesis of radium transforming itself into substance and may give rise to a secondary, and thus bring about a diminution in the intensity of the radioactivity.

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits

Professional Opinion.

Scotchman—I say, doctor, do you ever believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Chickadee Magazine

Editor.

"We" I suppose Brookfield Brandy is not to Mr. Hight's."

"I know. Sometimes I think it is not."

"Hight has more to do with it."

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The portrait is framed by a thick black border. The man has dark hair, a prominent mustache, and is looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a dark tie. The background of the portrait is light, with some dark, vertical, brush-like strokes on the left side. The entire image is enclosed in a thick black rectangular frame.

WARREN S. STONE,  
(Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Loco-  
motive Engineers.)

done for its own members, and if we measure the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by the standard it will compare favorably with any in the country.

There is probably no class of workers in the country, requiring an equal amount of skill that is as well paid for their work as the locomotive engineers. The organization was started in 1863 in the city of Marshall, Mich., by a few engineers employed on the Michigan Central railroad. Those few pioneers held a meeting at the house of one of their number, and issued an invitation to engineers on other roads to send delegates to a meeting to be held in Detroit. Ten delegates responded, and a constitution was adopted and the Brotherhood of the Footboard was formally launched on May 8, 1863. During the first year 44 subdivisions were organized, and at a convention in Indianapolis, August, 1864, the name was changed to its present one. At the present time it has 640 divisions, with a membership of 39,000 in round numbers.

It was among the first unions to provide for a monthly journal devoted exclusively to the interests of the craft. The first issue of the monthly journal appeared in January, 1867, and contained 16 pages. Now it has 128 pages, and is one of the best edited labor magazines in the country.

The organization has contracts with 56 per cent. of the railroad companies on the American continent, having at even 100 general boards of adjustment.

The biennial convention has just been held in Los Angeles, and Warren S. Stone has been elected grand chief. He is a native of Eldon, Ia., is 44 years of age, and was appointed grand chief last year after the death of P. M. Arthur. Previous to his appointment he was chairman of the general board of adjustment of the Chicago & Rock Island railroad system.

**SMALLEST BOOK IN WORLD.** *Ma*  
It Is Three-Eighths of an Inch Wide.

by Half an Inch High and Contains Several Pictures.

London (Eng.) special.

The smallest book in the world is "The English Bijuou Almanac for 1839." Diminutive as it is there are illustrations in it. On its pages are portraits of Princess Victoria, her royal highness the duchess of Kent, Lady Blessington Wellington, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gertrude Pastà and Beethoven. To each picture is appended a short poem. Then follows the calendar. Inside the cover is the inscription, "Anna East: Her Book." The small proportions of the volume will be realized when it is seen by side with a thimble, as in the illustration. It is three-eighths of an inch wide by one-half an inch high.

**Socialism Exists in China.**

...many people would turn to the  
...to find a state of socialism,  
...such a system exists, according to  
...Russian traveler who recently made  
...through Manchuria, and he  
...some interesting details of how  
...system is worked in that province.  
...there are in a Chinese business house  
...other proprietors nor employees, he  
...s. ... employees are part-  
...ners, who share in the profits of the  
...enterprising. During the year each  
...member receives, at stated times, a  
...of salary, which, however, is so  
...meager as to be barely sufficient to  
...cover the necessities of life. Then at  
...end of the year the profits are di-

One more instance that the "likeliest and simple" celestial has been the west by establishing a system which western socialists are still preaching.

**Poor Reward for Bravery.**  
A policeman in Denver, after having  
been 11 years on the force, lost a leg in  
a riot about a year ago. He  
has been dismissed from the service, and  
compelled to beg on the streets.

NEW JAP EXPLOSIVE  
FEARFUL EFFECT OF SHELLS  
USED IN MIKADO'S GUNS.

**Surgeon Tells of Extracting 123 Fragments of Steel from Body of One Sailor — Officer Literally Blown to Pieces.**

The terrible force of Shimose powder, the new explosive used by the Japanese army and navy, is shown by the report of Dr. Wada, a staff surgeon of the Japanese navy, who assisted in caring for the wounded Russian sailors from the cruiser Varyag. Twenty-four wounded sailors were cared for on the French cruiser Pascal for four days. From one of the wounded men 123 pieces of Japanese shrapnel were extracted.

The largest piece showed that the outer walls of the shell were not more than three-eighths of an inch thick, and had been fired from nothing smaller than six-inch guns.

Nothing but a high explosive could smash a strong steel shell into such minute fragments.

Dr. Wada described how dehydrated made slippery with blood. He saw small bits of flesh scattered everywhere. He stumbled over an arm here, a leg there. The flesh was often torn from the bodies. Nothing but a high explosive shell could have produced such effects.

The wounds caused by the powder are no worse than those caused by old-fashioned shells and shrapnel. If a man hit is lucky enough not to be killed, he stands a good chance of getting off unhurt or only slightly wounded. Two sailors stood on the bridge with Capt. Rudneff and Count Niro and a petty officer. One of the new Japanese shells struck the petty officer. It was one of those shells padded with a fuse, taking effect immediately on contact with the water, but whenever it touches parts of the rigging, living men, or even their clothing.

Wherever the resistance is sufficient to alter the speed ever so little the shell is exploded. The petty officer was blown into atoms. Absolutely nothing was found of him afterwards. Mount Nirod, standing next to him, was blown to pieces, only one arm being left afterwards. The two sailors who stood a little way off from the explosion were badly mangled. Capt. Radcliffe, who stood a little further off, was only slightly wounded in the head and small fragments.

the old style shells the fragments the outer walls and the inner rings are meant to kill and wound. The explosive was there merely to burst the shell and give additional impetus to the fragments. In the new shells the explosive itself is meant to kill. The function of the shell body is to convey the explosive to the desired spot. Referring to the numerous cases of suppuration of wounds caused by pieces of clothing entering with fragments of shell, Dr. Wada suggests that the government make it the rule of the navy that when a fight is expected a soldier's man shall have his body well washed and his clothes disinfected. Apparently, it is the rule of the men of the army and navy always to go into battle in their newest and cleanest uniforms. This is not because of sanitary considerations, but it works that way, all the same."

**CIRCLE EARTH IN BARREL**  
of Fasting and Parachute Fame  
Plans to Outdo Former  
Feats.

go around the world in a barrel is the latest enterprise of Fellner, of fasting and parachute fame, letters received from Wellington, New Zealand state that Tanner has built a "barrel" with which he proposes to undertake other sea voyages on record. The New Zealand department of Marine Affairs has already surveyed the unique vessel. The craft in which Tanner is to make

test bid for fame is barrel shaped has a stem attached. The barrel is nine feet long by five feet six inches wide. It is hooped with iron bands and stern resemble those of a rowing boat, and are bound together to end, inclosing the body of the break vessel. There is a pump for use in case of emergency. The floating facility will carry a jib and mainsail, a square foresail, and Tansel says she should be able to attain fair speed. On the after part of the deck is a cockpit, from which the barrel will be controlled. Tanner declares he is convinced he can circumnavigate the globe in the barrel. At any rate he will try.

**Ancient Seal Unearthed.**  
German excavating expedition has discovered the seal used by Solomon's son at a place called Zolmultisen. The seal has been found to be a gold ring, and is of the shape of a pasha, Emin Efendi. The seal is of the size of an ordinary saucer, is made of gold, and has a beautifully engraved design in it with a wide open mouth. The inscription in Hebrew, translated, reads: "Solomon, the son of King Solomon, son of David." Dr. Hartleben, the German epigraphical expert, says it is the finest specimen of carving known dating from the time of the kingdom of Judah, and of note antiquity.

World's Biggest Clam.  
de Island, "whose clams are still  
its proudest monuments," as an  
recently expressed it, has pro-  
the record quahaug. It was taken  
Greenwich bay, it weighs one  
over two pounds. The shells are  
long and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and  
closed naturally the circumference  
inches. This is not a "fish story."  
quahaug has been preserved for  
other purposes.







# The Bee.

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## WHERE DO WE STAND?

The outcome of the Republican National Convention is a surprise to no one. There was nothing to be done but to meet, make the long-predicted nominations, hurrah and make haste for home.

Though characterized by an unprecedented degree of calmness, there being but little to mar the proceedings in the shape of skillful exploitations in favor of favorite sons and a host of other candidates, everybody seemed to wear a smile of satisfaction, and, it seems, everybody hopes for emphatic endorsement next November.

The proceedings indicate that compromises were in evidence. There was a manifest want of strenuousness, and nobody carried the hatchet or put on the war paint, while the olive-branch constituted the boutonniere of the faithful. The East and West compromised on the tariff question by a most magnificent straddle, which had the effect to please both reform tariff and high protection advocates. To meet the Lily-white and Black-and-tan issue, both factions were cordially admitted by the committee on credentials. The platform is perhaps the most adroitly constructed instrument that ever emanated from a National Convention, and will doubtless commend itself to the masses of white Republican voters.

As for the colored voter, we see nothing very promising for him. True, the interests of colored citizens received some passing notice in the platform, for which the race is undoubtedly grateful. They are grateful for any favorable indication of any respectable character from any source. But platform generalities and political grandstand plays are not all the colored voter of this county has good reason to expect. The proposition to cut down Southern white representation will be of no practical benefit to the colored people, if Republican leaders continue their indifference to human rights. It is acknowledged the right and expediency of disfranchisement—a wide and emphatic departure from the policy and principles of the founders and true representatives of the Republican party.

It is not a question of Congressional representation which lies nearest and dearest to the negro's heart, but one which grows out of the character and structure of the government itself, wherein the doctrine of the elective franchise, unrestricted by distinctions or qualifications of religion, race or color, and the consent of the governed, is unequivocally declared, and which is being carried out, so far as the whites are concerned. If this doctrine is not applicable to colored voters, and if the Republican party is to join hands with the Democrats on the question of disfranchisement, it becomes a matter of no concern whatever to the race, as to whether the Congressional representation of the South consists of one or a thousand, or whether the country is ruled by a Democrat or a Republican.

This does not mean that colored voters are indifferent, or that they do not believe in and indorse true Republicanism; but it does mean that, if we are to be left to the mercy of the Democratic party,

which has boldly announced its opposition to the civil and political rights of colored men, the whole matter resolves itself into a local question and the colored man must make friends as best he can, without regard to party.

Moreover, the apathy manifested by the elective franchise is not our only misfortune.

Not only have Republicans failed to strive to modify Labor Union restrictions, so as to enable an honest colored mechanic to earn a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; not only have they not striven to remove the Jim Crow infamy; but even the administration of the Civil Service, now in control of Republicans, has become inimical to the colored competitor, as well as to those now in the service. Although colored young men and women, by the hundreds, have passed creditable examinations before Civil Service Examining Boards, standing clearly within reach of the required average, and although duly certified by the Civil Service Commission, but few are selected for appointment, and then only after having escaped the scrutiny of the Negrophobist, who is ever on the alert to keep out colored competitors.

And after passing that ordeal, the policy is to prevent promotion by every device which accomplished diplomacy, misrepresentation and tyranny can invent. This is notably true, and will readily be seen if one takes the trouble to keep up with departmental promotions, a proposition which, at best, moreover, the few who are now holding respectable positions are the objects of constant and systematic misrepresentation and hypercriticism on the part of Bureau Officers and their understrappers, while in many cases it has been handed down that the colored brother must either go or be kept down.

All of this is occurring under the very noses of Republican leaders, and in sight of the White House. If this state of facts has not been brought to the attention of Mr. Roosevelt, the avowed champion and exponent of Civil Service, before, we do so now, and ask at the same time that he either call a halt in the unjust discriminations and obstructions now being applied, or let the colored voter know clearly where he stands in the matter. With all of these evidences of unfriendliness constantly before him, the colored voter may not be blamed if he halts at the forks of the road and considers well before casting his vote. It remains to be seen what the party leaders will be able to do toward restraining the untoward influences and methods which are now operating against the colored people in a material, civil and political way. In the mean time the colored voter will be making up his mind.

## FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND THE BALLOT.

Last week we published a letter from Mr. Charles R. Douglass replying to an editorial of ours of the week before, wherein we differed from him when he said at Tuskegee, speaking of his honored father: "He believed our material welfare paramount to all other considerations as newly-made citizens of the Republic." We are frank in admitting that Mr. Douglass' explanation of this sentence puts it in a more favorable light than it appears in its original setting. We have no purpose to enter upon any defense of the "negro politicians" to whom Mr. Douglass alludes, even if that were possible. We further admit that we scrutinized the speech rather more closely than we would have done if it had been delivered elsewhere than at Tuskegee, the spawning ground of hurtful heresies and egregious errors with reference to the importance of civil and political rights. Admitting all this, the fact yet remains that people who read Mr. Douglass' Tuskegee address are likely to gain the impression that he said his father placed "material welfare" above liberty, the ballot,

and equality before the law. We know that Frederick Douglass believed in industrial education; that he believed in industry, thrift, economy and enterprise; that he constantly deplored the poverty-stricken condition of his people; that he believed in their future as agricultural laborers and independent landlords in the South. But what is important in this connection, he believed that these things could not exist unless these people enjoyed the fullest measure of citizenship and the complete protection of the laws. As he says in his "Life and Times"—"the liberties of the American people are dependent upon the ballot-box, the jury-box and the cartridge-box;" and again, "The ballot in the hands of the negro was necessary to open the doors of the school house and to unlock to him the treasures of its knowledge." The proof of this statement is found in the fact that since the negro has been disfranchised his opportunities for education in a number of states have been narrowed and restricted.

As is true of any great man, Frederick Douglass had a very large and just sense of proportion of the symmetry and relation of things. All his life long he was opening doors for his people. And he did not consent to the shutting of doors already open, or partly open in order to get other doors ajar. He tried to get all the doors open and to keep them so. Equally with the great Toussaint, he deserves the sobriquet, L'Ouverture, for he made an opening for his people.

In order to show what Mr. Douglass thought about the suffrage, we give an extract from a speech delivered by him at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, in this city, Tuesday, January 9, 1894. So far as we know it was the last great prepared effort of his life, and has a special bearing upon the matter in controversy between THE BEE and Mr. Charles R. Douglass. On that occasion, Frederick Douglass said: "I come now to the question of negro suffrage. It has come to be fashionable of late to ascribe much of the trouble at the South to ignorant negro suffrage. The great measure according suffrage to the negro recommended by General Grant and adopted by the loyal nation is now denounced as a blunder and a failure. They would, therefore, in some way abridge and limit this right by imposing upon it an educational or some other qualification. Among those who take this view are Mr. John J. Ingalls and Mr. John M. Langston. They are both eloquent, both able, and both wrong. Though they are both Johns, neither of them is, to my mind, a 'St. John,' and not even a 'John the Baptist.' They have taken up an idea which they seem to think quite new, but which in reality is as old as despotism, and about as narrow and selfish. It has been heard and answered a thousand times over. It is the argument of the crowned heads and privileged classes of the world. It is as good against our Republican form of government as it is against the negro. The wonder is that its votaries do not see its consequences. It does away with that noble and just idea of Abraham Lincoln, that our government should be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and for all the people. These gentlemen are very learned, very eloquent and very able, but I cannot follow them. Much learning has made them mad. Education is great, but manhood is greater. The one is the principle, the other is the accident. Man was not made as an attribute to education, but education is an attribute to man. I say to these gentlemen, first protect the man and you will thereby protect education. I would not make illiteracy a bar to the ballot, but would make the ballot a bar to illiteracy. Take the ballot from the negro and you take from him the means and motives that make for education."

Any man who will read this quotation carefully cannot doubt as to

what Frederick Douglass believed to be "paramount." The ballot first, then follows education, "material welfare" and the other things. So we interpret the meaning of the life of Frederick Douglass; and so we believe he would wish to have it interpreted.

## HYMEN'S OUTPUT.

It is indeed a propitious indication to note so many marriages among our teachers. As the years go by the annual output increases and it is to be presumed that as many model homes will soon be instituted. This indication marks the most important phase of the social advancement among our people. There are many far-reaching results which will accrue to the race by the marriage of our teachers. In the first place, it is almost certain that the contracting parties will be happier than ever before. This is to be presumed from the culture and experience of the teacher who has had ample opportunity to study human nature, while the faculty of selection has become developed. In the next place the retirement of the teacher sets an example which is calculated to be emulated and imitated by others, and thus the good work promises to go merrily on. It also opens places for new teachers who will, in their turn, give way to others. To those interested in the development of the race, this increasing prospect of intelligent, cultivated homes, can be but gratifying. We trust that our teachers may realize their usefulness by seeking matrimonial alliances, thereby helping to multiply our homes and elevate the home-life of the race. This may be done and yet leave a sufficient number of professionals and ineligible to keep the school system in tact. Whatever may be the theory to the contrary, the fact still remains that school teaching is regarded as a means of employment as well as a profession, and to accept a position as a teacher does not necessarily subscribe to the theory that he or she has adopted that means of employment as the work for life. It is the duty of every healthy female to look toward marriage as the broadest, noblest and most useful sphere of human activity, toward which humanity is constantly looking for the highest results of civilized life. Let the good work go on.

## WHY NOT DIVIDE?

The time has come in the history of our government that the negro must divide his vote. He is either a citizen of this republic or a political non-entity. When the negro was emancipated it was not with the understanding that he should be the political slave of the parties. The Republican party at the time of his emancipation has long since passed into oblivion. What are the political conditions of this country today? Those who fought on the side of the Southern Confederacy and who deemed their cause a just one, the blue and the gray, have clasped hands and are living in harmony and quietude. The white Democrat who heretofore allied himself with old hickory Democracy, has changed his politics and joined the gold standard Republicans. The negro who has been loyal, patriotic and true, continues to cling to sentimentality and is starving to death. The question is now, will a division of the negro vote aid the negro? If not, why not? What has the Republican party done to protect its voter? We have had a Republican President, a Senate, House of Representatives and a Republican Supreme Court. What have they done to protect the negro voter? What haven't they done? Is advocating a principle that will help an oppressed people giving aid and comfort to our enemies? If so, why? Negro leadership is a failure and a subterfuge. Shall we longer tolerate it? Shall the apologists of the race be kept in power to betray us? The true advocates of negro manhood have passed and gone never to return to earth again. The champions of political and civil liberty passed from the stage of action. We have but few left to give us a helping hand. We must help ourselves and the salvation of the negro voter is a division of his vote.

## SELECTING THE PLACES.

In a special from Chicago, Illinois, it can be seen that the Tuskegee boss held a secret conference in Chicago and decided on the places that his faithful allies are to get in the event of President Roosevelt's election. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd Wheelan is

also a candidate for the Freedmen's hospital and will no doubt receive the support of the wizard. The people are perfectly satisfied with Dr. Warfield and his able assistants, Dr. West and others, and it is not believed that any change will be made at Freedmen's Hospital no matter who is elected. The negro is a peculiar animal. He generally makes application for the place that is generally held by one of his color, no matter how competent he may be. THE BEE would suggest that the friends of Dr. Washington wait a while or at least until after the election next November.

## THE SUFFRAGE.

We see that we have another apology to contend with now, in the favor of the National Suffrage League. Those negroes could not attend a league meeting without playing the baby act. It seems to be an impossibility for the negroes to have an independent organization. Whoever offered the resolution to invite candidates for office must have been playing for an office himself. No organization can hope to be a factor if it is got to humiliate itself. The Suffrage League, like the Afro-American Council, must have a head that is strong and one not for fear. Let the Suffrage League be reorganized. THE BEE makes the motion.

## JUDGE EMORY SPEAR.

The decision of Judge Emory Spear, of Georgia District in the habeas corpus applied for before him for the release from custody of E. A. Wimbuich, Superintendent of the Bibb County, Ga., chain gang, will go down in history as the bravest utterances that have ever emanated from man. It is seldom that you can find a man like Judge Spear. The colored man must continue to apply to the courts for a redress of his wrongs. He is bound to strike some one with honest proclivities. His decision is most eloquent.

The boss of Tuskegee is laying his wires.

If the plans of the wizzard carries, a new set will come to the front.

Plans are being laid to capture all the plums under the next administration.

There will be one boss only among the negroes, and they intend to submit to it.

What has become of Dr. Reuben's suffrage plank? It went up like a soap bubble.

The retirement of Mr. Hugh Taggart from the district attorney's office, creates a place that is hard to fill.

Who will be the national boss among the negroes is the question that is now being asked. Our own dear Booker.

The Colored American, Has encountered a hurricane, And Edward E. Cooper Is no longer a "scooper."

## REGISTER LYONS.

He corrects an alleged misrepresentation—What he said about Representation.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Editor Washington Bee,  
Dear Sir:

In reply to a paragraph in the Boston Guardian of last week, I have sent that paper the following answer, which you will oblige me by inserting the same in your paper this week.

Very truly yours,

J. W. LYONS.

To the Editor Boston Guardian:

There are certain principles to which all great public questions can be traced; and if one is keen-sighted enough to find them, it is seldom necessary for him to have to make an explanation of his course in dealing with such questions.

The question of representation is a Republican National Convention is one of such character. Four years ago when this was an issue and I was called upon in my humble way to take a stand

as to what was right, proper, fair and just, in reply to a telegram from the New York Press as to my views on this question, I wired that paper as follows:

"To the Editor of the Press:  
"Sir—In reply to your telegraphic inquiry as to my views on the proposed change of representation in the Republican National Convention, I have to say that I do not look with favor on the proposition:

"First—Because it is a radical departure from the time-honored custom, hoary with fifty years of unbroken conventional usage, which makes the Congressional district the unit or basis of representation.

"Second—I do not favor it because its drastic and destructive features will be felt with ten-fold more effect in the South than any other section of the country, and there the history of the very recent past shows that the returns do not indicate by any means the size of the vote polled. They are indicative simply of what the managers are generous enough to put down to the credit of the Republicans, hence the proposed change would allow the Democrats through their manipulations of the returns, to practically dictate Republican conventional representation from the Southern States.

"Third—I do not favor it because I think as long as Congressional representation stands as it does in Congress from states where confessedly unfair and illegal statutes have been enacted to deprive the Republicans of an equal chance at the ballot box, it will be ungrateful, to say the least, to emasculate the Republicans of one iota of their conventional representation.

JUNSON W. LYONS.



Register Lyons.

"National Committeeman for Georgia.

"Washington, Dec. 2nd, 1893.

This question was not up in either the National Committee at its recent session in the city of Chicago, or in the National Convention. The only question there discussed was the question of Congressional representation. And it will be seen that the platform this year agrees with the main point of the brief upon which my argument against reduction of representation in the convention was based four years ago.

I am therefore at a loss to understand how this statement could be published in your very wide-awake paper as coming from me. You say:

"I think the opposition to reapportionment is dying out," said Secretary J. W. Lyons, of the Georgia delegation. "The better educated of the negro politicians have freed themselves of the old prejudices. They see that a fair reapportionment of representation in the convention would be the best thing for the party. I myself will work heartily for any plan that recognizes fairly all interests."

The above statement could not emanate from any one who is sane, fair and reasonable, and who understands the rule upon which representation is based. I never said any such thing—never dreamed any such thing—indeed, never thought any such thing, and those who know my views and have memories long enough to run from 1900 to 1904, know full well what my position was then, and how earnestly and persistently I was in placing this matter in the proper light before the great law makers of the party, and how cheerfully and readily they acquiesced in the position then taken when it was made clear to them. The only utterance that I gave to any newspaper man on the subject of Congressional representation was given to a reporter of some local paper in Chicago on the night of the 20th, about 11.30 o'clock, just on the outside of Quinn Chapel, and all that I said to him then was "that representation in conventions was based upon representation in Congress; and if one would fully understand that statement it would be useless to ask me anything else." Perhaps the reporter thought that that was not sufficiently sensational for his purposes; or perhaps he had some other purpose in view, if he wrote the paragraph above referred to, which you published last week, and which I herewith emphatically deny.

Very respectfully,

JUNSON W. LYONS.

Washington, D. C., June 28, 1904.

Tariff on Wireless Telegrams.

A royal decree just signed by the Italian king approves the new tariff for Marconi wireless telegrams. The cost from Italy to America is fixed at 15 cents a word.



NOT in the TRUST

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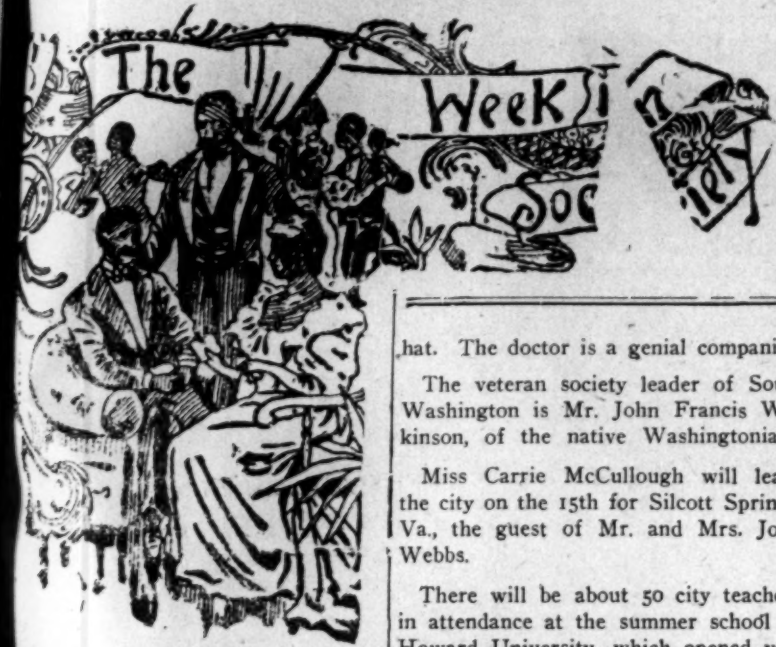
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hat. The doctor is a genial companion.

The veteran society leader of South Washington is Mr. John Francis Wilkinson, of the native Washingtonians.

Miss Carrie McCullough will leave the city on the 15th for Silcott Springs, Va., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Webbs.

There will be about 50 city teachers in attendance at the summer school of Howard University, which opened yesterday.

Dr. J. H. N. Warring, formerly supervising principal in this city, was seriously injured two weeks ago in Baltimore, Md.

Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, a lady of refinement and ability, will teach mathematics at the summer school of Howard University.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Johnson are among the leaders of Washington's best society. Mrs. Johnson, formerly Miss Dickie Jackson, was a belle in her maiden days.

Mrs. Fannie Gregory was in the city last week to attend the marriage of her son. Mrs. Gregory is no stranger to the Washington people. She is always welcomed.

Miss Mary V. Morton, one of the best known teachers in the public schools, died Thursday morning after an illness of less than a week. She was in the schools to their close.

Attorney L. M. Kling returned to the city from New York City and Asbury Park, N. J., last week, where he has been on a business trip and attending the graduation of his brother.

Mr. Alexander Harris, the mixologist, formerly at the Palace Car, is now with Mr. M. Barnett, at 400 K street, northwest, furnishing first-class service. Boys, call and sample the goods.

Mrs. Hanna Bruce McCarty left last week with Mrs. Emily Harper for Detroit, Mich., to be present at her marriage, which took place June 29th. Misses Etta Contee and Mable Harper, her sister, acted as bridesmaids.

One of the prettiest June weddings took place on last Monday evening at 224 Second street, northwest, the residence of the bride. It was the marriage of Miss Fannie Toliver to Mr. Frederick Fitchett. The bride wore a white silk gown with flowers in her hand. The groom, Mr. Fitchett, wore the conventional black, as well as all the gentlemen invited guests. Rev. W. J. Howard performed the marriage ceremony, after which an elaborate wedding supper was served. Each guest left with a slice of wedding cake. Miss Toliver is a well-known young lady in the north-west who has a host of friends. The presents were numerous and valuable.

### ITEMS FROM ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Asbury Park is now the scene of a pleasure-seeking throng of people. This favorite seashore resort presents a very pleasing appearance this season, owing to the many improvements that have been made in beautifying the city. Two beautiful casinos have been erected along the beach, and many other improvements have been made for the accommodation and amusement of visitors to this place.

Great preparations are being made for the many arrivals expected on the Fourth of July, and if all anticipations are realized Asbury Park will be crowded to its utmost on that day.

(Washington is already well represented at this place, and many more visitors are expected from that city for at least a part of the season.)

A few of the recent arrivals are: D. E. Taylor and J. G. Chapman, at the Metropolitan Hotel; the Misses Jones, at the Snow Hill Hotel; Wm. Jones, at Cottage Royal; Mr. Harris, head waiter at Colonial Hotel, and wife and Mr. Charles Norton, chef of Colonial Hotel, and wife. This paper can be secured from the agent, H. Addison Ivey, Metropolitan Hotel, West Asbury Park, N. J.

### MR. DOUGLASS ANSWERED.

Prof. Weatherless' Broadside.

Mr. Editor:

Last week's issue of the Washington Bee contained an article from the facile pen of Major Charles R. Douglas, son of at least one of the greatest (if not the greatest) Americans that ever lived. Upon this article I have a few observations to make. First allow me to say that these observations are not made for the purpose of inviting a newspaper controversy with any one in your quarter. Far be such an object always from me. I seek light on the history of the colored race in this country since emancipation.

Mr. Douglas' article makes certain startling revelations—I mean startling to me. The directness and emphasis of his avowal certainly indicate that he speaks as one having authority. The article is surprising in two respects. The first is what Major Douglas is able to discover respecting the measure of freedom enjoyed by the negroes today as compared with what they had with the ballot; the second is that such discovery should be proclaimed to the world by a Douglas, which as a name in American history has heretofore been the synonym of all that was great, good and glorious in the temple of human rights.

Mr. Douglas' article is intended as a reply to the Bee's criticism of his Tuskegee speech. After quoting from his illustrious father's speech delivered at the fair of the Tennessee Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association, September 18, 1873, at Nashville, Tenn., in which the great leader said that if we look abroad over our country and observe the condition of the colored people we shall find their greatest want to be regular lucrative employment,—the Major takes up the thread of his reply in the following words: "When the negroes of the South were in full possession of the ballot, and besides had the army of the United States at their backs, they enjoyed less freedom than they do today." This declaration by Mr. Douglas is a fact of which I must confess I was ignorant. Indeed it is a revelation to me. I would like to know, Mr. Editor, how the Major figures this out?

Webster defines freedom as the state of one's being free, etc., and free as the ability to follow one's own impulse, desires or inclinations, determining one's own course of action; not under an arbitrary or despotic government, subject only to fixed laws regularly administered and defended by them from encroachments upon their natural or acquired rights, enjoying political liberty.

Ever since the wisest statesmanship in all American history added the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the great Magna Charta of human rights, the colored race in this country has enjoyed the fullest and fairest constitutional freedom.

In stating that the negro is freer today without the ballot than he was with it backed by the whole United States Army, Mr. Douglas commits the blunder of assuming to be a fact that which our law never conceded and in fact could not concede without a repeal of the great war amendments to our constitution.

There has never been a day since the enactment of these amendments that the right of the negro to enjoy the fullest American freedom was not recognized in law. And it is neither wise nor patriotic to assume that there was "Whom the law makes free, is free indeed." It may be true that in some sections of the country brute force in the form of mob violence, intimidation, ballot box stuffing, etc., has circumvented the negro in the exercise of all the functions of freedom, but lawlessness has not and cannot destroy his freedom. His freedom has been engrafted upon our organic law by a statesmanship guided by eternal providence and schooled in a conflict costing mints of money and tons of human blood, and nothing short of a revolution will ever disturb it. If this should happen the negro will have a chance to enter the breach and to be a delegate to the congress which dictates peace. That he will honor himself in both situations, I have not the slightest doubt.

Mob violence against the negro's political or other rights must and will disappear from all sections of our common country. It is but the frost-picture on the window pane that will disappear before the rising sun.

Leaders in the South of the Tillman brand have already read the handwriting on the wall and have sought a respite through revised constitutions. It is our duty to stand squarely on every right guaranteed by our constitution, not however offensively or threateningly but firmly as men conscious of the weighty obligations of citizenship and determined to share its joys as well as bear its sorrows. To do less would be the most convincing evidence of our unfitness for either.

Continuing his reply Major Douglas says that a new era has set in—an era in which the negro is bending every effort to get hold of something more substantial—the soil and getting out of it an honest and not a precarious living, etc. This is another fact of which I was ignorant. When, Mr. Editor, did this new era begin? I am honest; I am in earnest; I really want to know. I had always been of the opinion that the negro began to acquire an interest in the soil of the South and to make an honest and not a precarious living very soon after the surrender and that each succeeding year has seen an increase in his holdings there.

When, therefore, did this new era, of which the Major speaks, begin? He says they have begun or are beginning to learn useful trades in this new era instead of attending political meetings as they did when they had the ballot. If what Mr. Thomas Nelson Page says is true, the Major's new era must have begun long before the war, on the supposition that it started when the negro

began to learn the useful trades; and was therefore in no sense connected with the acquisition or loss of the ballot or to his getting hold of something substantial in the South.

In McClure's magazine for May, 1904, we find the following words from the pen of Mr. Page: "When the war closed, among the four millions of negroes who then inhabited the South, there was scarcely an adult who was not a trained laborer or skilled artisan. In the cotton section they knew how to raise and prepare cotton; in the sugar belt they knew how to grow and grind sugar; in the tobacco, corn, wheat and hay belt they knew how to raise and prepare for market those crops. They were the shepherds, cattlemen, horse trainers and raisers. The entire industrial work of the South was performed by them. They were the trained domestic servants, laundresses, nurses, and midwives. They were the carpenters, smiths, coopers, sawyers, wheelwrights, bricklayers and boatmen. They were the tanners and shoemakers, miners and stone cutters, tailors and knitters, spinners and weavers. Nearly all the houses in the South were built by them. They manufactured most of the articles that were manufactured in the South."

According to Mr. Page the negro was pretty well off at the close of the war so far as industrial training is concerned and learned it all too in the school of slavery and did not have to postpone operations along the industrial line until the advent of Major Douglas' new industrial era.

According to the bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 35, July, 1901, in the State of Georgia alone, the negroes in 1874 had accumulated property assessed at nearly six and a quarter millions dollars. This had been accomplished in less than 10 years and in one state alone. Surely this was before Mr. Douglas' new era set in. Does he call this getting hold of anything valuable and bending one's energies to make an honest and not simply a precarious living? According to this same bulletin there was a steady increase each year in the holdings of the negroes in this state until the year 1892. Between 1892 and 1900 there was an actual falling off in the valuation of the property owned. This period, I suspect, comes very near coinciding with the appearance of Mr. Douglas' new era.

Mr. Editor, I cannot close these observations without referring to Mr. Douglas' statement that when the negro had the ballot he neglected everything else—family, work and his religion. I wish to enter an emphatic denial in behalf of the negroes of that portion of the South of which I have some knowledge. It would have been utterly impossible for the negroes of the south to have accumulated their present southern possessions if they had been thus shiftless. I cannot believe that Mr. Douglas means this. The negro carried his politics with him wherever he went for the same reason the early settlers carried their guns—as means of protection. The ballot was placed in his hands for that purpose; then why not use it? The political meeting in those times was the place where he studied political economy and learned the science of government. Slavery had denied him the alphabet and this was the



## WILL WED AN INDIAN

BROOKLYN HEIRESS TO BE THE WIFE OF A PUEBLO.

Father Says She Must Lose Fortune If She Chooses Red Man—Thinks They Knew Each Other in Another Life.

Denver (Col.) Special.

Miss Cora Marie Arnold not so very long ago was noted among the pretty and refined girls of Brooklyn. She certainly left many eligible suitors behind when she forsook a New York mansion for a Denver home. Now she has started her denials by proclaiming that she will renounce her title to her father's wealth in order to wed an Indian chief, Albino Chavarría.

Chief Chavarría is a full bred Indian. Miss Arnold is a direct descendant of Roger Williams. Her father says his daughter must choose between his fortune and her Indian.

Miss Arnold has made her choice. She will shortly leave her home in Denver and start life anew in a little adobe house among the Indians of Santa Clara. The date of the wedding has not yet been announced, but indications point to June.

It was several years ago when the Pueblo Indians of Santa Clara appeared in Denver giving exhibitions of horsemanship that Miss Arnold met her "soul mate." She says that she "thrilled" the instant Chief Chavarría vaulted into position on his horse's back, and these lines from Longfellow came to her: As unto the bow the cord is, so unto man is woman.

Though she bends him, she obeys him; Though she leads him, yet she follows; Useless each without the other.

So absorbed was she in watching every movement of the chief she failed to note how the horses were closing in around her. Around and around raced the steeds and their riders and Chavarría became lost to view among the flying hoofs, fluttering ribbons and swinging blankets.

As Miss Arnold turned to rejoin her friends she felt herself lifted from the ground. On dashed the Indian, whose horse in another instant would have flung her to the earth.

It was Chief Chavarría, and it was on the camping ground amid the wild excitement of a horse race that the first chapter of Miss Arnold's story opened.

From here on Miss Arnold takes up her romance and gives it to the public.

"When the festival of mountains and plains was over I wandered around with my kodak taking pictures of groups of



CORA MARIE ARNOLD.  
(White Heiress Who Is to Become the Wife of an Indian.)

the participants, and I must confess, keeping a sharp lookout for Chief Chavarría. Finally I saw him conversing with a young man whom I learned was his nephew. Finding that he could speak English, I approached him and asked for what sum his uncle would permit his picture to be taken. The young fellow translated my request and returned to me with permission to take the picture, naming a modest sum for the favor. Albino Chavarría has since told me that he said to his nephew:

"I do not want money; I want her." The nephew, however, was discreet. The chief was delighted when I promised to send him the pictures if they turned out well. They proved excellent and I fulfilled my promise. This started a delightful but rather difficult correspondence.

"I did not know Chavarría's language and he could not write mine. He could write a little Spanish, but this did not help matters any, for I was not proficient in that language. Well, I wrote my letters in English and the government teacher at the pueblo translated them into Spanish for Chavarría. He also put the replies into English for me, and thus we grew to know each other, and though the knowledge necessarily came in a rather halting fashion, we are most grateful to the teacher who so kindly assisted us.

"I shall always believe that Albino Chavarría and I knew each other in some other life. I don't know how, nor where. Otherwise it wouldn't be possible for us to have become so attached to each other. We have had such dissimilar bringing up, the customs of his race are so different from those of mine. The thing is impossible unless explained in some theosophical way.

"It is true that when we saw each other for the first time there was something which made it not quite like an ordinary meeting. I cannot explain just what it was; it was too subtle, but it made an impression I have never forgotten. Perhaps there may have been a partial recognition of a former acquaintance. Who knows?"

**Japan Pays Small Pensions.**  
The family of a dead Japanese soldier gets as a pension about one-third of the pay of his rank. This would give the widow of a private \$1.25 a month; of a first lieutenant, \$6.25; of a captain, \$8.33; and to the widow of a colonel, \$20 a month.

## THE NESTOR OF TAMMANY.

Although 95 Years of Age Charles Hayes Haswell Still Does a Full Day's Work.

New York Special.

Out of the 29 elections that have been held for the presidency of the United States, Charles Hayes Haswell, of New York, assistant engineer to the board of estimate and apportionment, has voted in 17. He celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth on May 21, and expects to be able to cast his vote for his eighteenth presidential candidate next November. Already the board of aldermen is planning to recognize this anniversary of his birth with a suitable memorial.

In 1885 the commission of experts appointed to take charge of the experiment summoned him to Washington and requested him to take charge of the first attempt to build for the United States navy a steam ship of war. He returned



CHARLES HAYES HASWELL.  
(Said to Be Oldest Living Member of Tammany Hall.)

to New York and set to work preparing the drawings and models for a steam plant for the frigate Fulton, then under construction in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Later the engineer corps in the navy was reorganized and he was placed in sole charge, where he remained for four years. Several weeks ago, when Rear Admiral Rea assumed the duties of chief engineer in place of Rear Admiral Melville, retired, Mr. Haswell went to Washington to sit for a photograph as the first and last chief engineer of the department.

After leaving the United States navy Mr. Haswell performed services for the Russian government, for which he received, in addition to his regular compensation, a diamond ring from Emperor Nicholas. He then entered the service of the city.

Although more than 95 years of age he never misses a day at his office, and is particularly about giving the city all of the time it requires in return for the small salary he receives. Mr. Haswell's name is known to every engineer in the world because of the engineer's hand book he compiled years ago. The book is now in its sixty-seventh edition and contains all of the formulae, tables and other information which engineers require. It is the constant companion of all of the engineers in the United States, and has been translated to meet the requirements of the engineers of other countries.

He is the oldest living member of Tammany Hall, and has never voted anything except the democratic ticket.

## GREAT POWER FOR WOODS.

Young Washingtonian Placed in Plenary Control of the Capitol and Other Buildings.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Elliott Woods, superintendent of the United States capitol, is probably the youngest man who has ever been entrusted with the duty of maintaining and preserving so important and monumental a building. Mr. Woods, by authority conferred by the Fifty-eighth congress, has been given plenary con-



ELLIOTT WOODS.  
(Superintendent of the United States Capitol at Washington.)

rol of the contemplated improvement of the east front of the capitol, which will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. His familiarity with the plans of Thomas U. Walters, the architect who designed the capitol, obtained through a lifetime of service in the office of the architect of the building, especially fits him to take charge of the great enterprise which congress has in mind. Mr. Woods is also engaged, under the direction of select committees of the senate and house of representatives, in preparing plans and specifications for the erection of two monumental office buildings, that are intended for the convenience and comfort of senators.

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Gents' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, \$5 up; a little gem in each button  
Gents' Diamond Studs, \$7.50 up.  
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## NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following: "Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

## FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Eben P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious drew drew the sparks from Joutcaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joutcaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1780, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

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## DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortes and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

## VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles—Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn. Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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BIG TRACT FOR ZIONISTS.

British Foreign Office Makes Concession of Five Thousand Acres to Them.

The British foreign office has come to a definite agreement with the Zionists as to the situation and extent of the colony it is ready to give them in East Africa. This is to consist of 5,000 square miles of land northeast of Victoria Nyanza. It includes the Nandi plateau and is very fertile, well watered and well forested. While as the native population in this part of the country is not large, a positive source of trouble will be avoided.

An important point in the concession is that the land is only five miles distant from the Uganda railway and a thirty hours' railway journey from the coast. If necessary it is possible the foreign office may hereafter extend the concession still further, so as to give the Zionist colony a port on the Victoria Nyanza.

There will be no Zionist congress, but in its stead the Greater Action committee has just met at Vienna and endorsed the sending of a committee to inquire into the suitability of the site for Hebrew colonization. This committee will start in June.

Sacrifices Fortune to Wed.

Jack Rawlinson, a rich young New Yorker who went to Wyoming to enjoy cowboy life and has been working on a large stock ranch for some time, has created a sensation at Hartville, by marrying Miss Jessie Everett, a De-mo-crat girl, who went there for the benefit of her mother's health. She is only 17 years old, and will lose her right to her grandmother's fortune of \$700,000 by marrying Rawlinson, who is only 18, against her mother's wishes. He, however, has a fortune in his own right.



## HERE'S A LITTLE



**Pointier for You**

By Miss MAY CLEMATIS.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not expect too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl will command respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days and hardly that.

J. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickle minded girl.

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E. You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become disagreeable.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alienated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be so proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced. Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to me quiet country place and rest up.

## FOUND REFUGE IN MARRIAGE

Pretty "Hello Girl" Who Was Reported for Chat Over Wire Weds Offender.

Little Dan Cupid recently made use of one of his arch enemies to accomplish his ends—and the end is the old, old story. Now it is Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sheehnan, while the other day it was Mr. Sheehnan and Miss Marie Thompson. The arch enemy was confounded by the spirit of the little god, and Rev. John H. Houghton did the rest.

In the offices of the Colorado Telephone company there is a bugaboo to the girls who say "What number?" in firm voice. This bugaboo hears every query, and when one of the young women says something other than the stereotyped phrases something happens. Therefore it is a trial to Jessie and Susan, and to Will and Tom as well, for enforced vacations and other punishments are constantly in the foreground.

Several days ago the Jack of this story called for the Marie who is the heroine. A conversation was begun. But it was cut short by a curt order from the bugaboo. Then a little slip of paper went to the chief operator, followed quickly by Marie. A few minutes later the heroine came forth, red face and eyes snapping angrily. She was without her position for 30 days.

Over the wire Jack was informed of the catastrophe. He did not reply at length, but Marie heard him distinctly say: "We'll fix that." And in the evening she blushed as she learned how Cupid would thwart his enemy and how the "live happily ever after" result was to be brought about. But she consented.

The final scene took place at the home of the young woman. Mr. and Mrs. Sheehnan have gone to Los Angeles to live. Both are well known. Mr. Sheehnan has been employed by railroad companies at Denver, Col., for a number of years.

## BEARS DRIFT ON ICEBERGS.

Travelers from the Arctic Seen from Steamers Off Coast of Newfoundland.

Passengers on steamships bound for Quebec from Europe report that they were treated to a novel spectacle off the Banks of Newfoundland, prior to entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence recently.

Icebergs have been very abundant in the north Atlantic this spring, especially off Newfoundland; and on some of these a number of polar bears were clearly seen, perambulating from cliff to cliff and fro as they tramped about their floating home. None of the steamships seems to have passed near enough to the bears to permit shots being fired at the big game, for shipmasters have a dread of passing the bergs too closely.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the probable fate of these emigrants from the polar sea. It is well known that the great white bear of the far north is not infrequently met with on floating bergs in the Arctic ocean. Seldom, however, does their instinct permit them to be drifted so far south. From the position of the bergs on which they were seen there is no doubt that the former will drift south until they are dissolved or sunk by the warmer waters of the gulf stream. The huge beasts are such expert swimmers that they are often killed in Arctic waters miles away from either land or ice.

It is considered more than probable that unless the ice floes containing them float altogether too far from the coast, the instinct of self-preservation will be strong enough in these animals to lead them to attempt a landing somewhere upon the New England coast.

## FORK IN BODY SIX YEARS.

Examination of Inmate of Insane Asylum Discloses Its Presence in Woman's Stomach.

No one would believe Frances Guy, a middle-aged English woman, when she said six years ago that she had swallowed a full-sized plated table fork, but at an inquest held on her recently it was found that she had spoken the plain truth.

She had made the statement while an inmate of the Haywards health asylum (Sussex) in 1898.

"I was in front of a mirror holding my tongue down with the fork to see what was the matter with my throat, and the fork slipped down," she said. She was able to work until some time ago, at which time she was in the new asylum at Hellingly (Sussex). Dr. Crawford examined her the other day. He detected the presence of the fork and removed it. The wound failed to close, and the woman died from exhaustion. The coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict "Death from misadventure."

"The remarkable thing," said Dr. Taylor, the medical superintendent, at the inquest, "is that the fork should have remained in the body so long without causing inflammation. The action of the acids had eaten away the metal edge so that the handle was as sharp as the edge of a razor. It is common for lunatics to swallow such things as stones, glass and tobacco pipes."

"I have known a woman to swallow a hatpin, point downward, the pin being removed by an operation."

## Bad for His Business.

That pastern man, says the Chicago Daily News, who has already secured \$40,000 from charitable people by means of a bad cough probably regrets it every time he reads of a new cure for consumption.

## PREDICTS WORLD WAR

GERMAN OFFICER EXPECTS ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

Germany, Russia and France Will Unite, He Thinks, to Secure New Apportionment of the Earth.

Capt. August Niemann, of the German army, in a book entitled "Der Weltkrieg" (the world war), which he has just completed, freely predicts that Russia, France and Germany will engage in a war with England, the result of which will be a fresh apportionment of the earth.

"Although the responsibility of a world war is great," says Capt. Niemann in his book, "and although the idea of peace of nations is very pleasant, valuable acquisitions are won only by the expenditure of blood and iron."

"If the German people intend to participate in the struggle for the domination of the world it must accustom itself to the idea of the coming war. In the course of long years England has grown great through the dissensions of continental powers. For centuries past England has reaped advantages from every war, most of which were instigated by herself."

"It required the genius of Bismarck to awaken the German empire to a sense of its power. Shall Germany be content to be dependent on England for light, air, and for daily bread, or has she retained some of the power which won her victories?"

"Will the three powers which stood together after Japan's victory over China to thwart England's plans—will Germany, France and Russia remain longer idle, or will they combine for their mutual benefit?"

"I see in spirit the armies and navies of Germany, Russia and France advancing against the common enemy—England—which like an octopus encircles the world with its tentacles."

"My dreams of Germany bring clearly before me the war and the victory of three great nations—Germany, France and Russia—over England, and the fresh apportionment of the possession of the earth as a final result of this mighty struggle."

"Defeated in bloody battles on land and sea, securely encompassed on every side, rapacious England will at last be ground to dust, and the universal dominion of the world will be redistributed on a just basis."

## MAN HAS QUARTER STOMACH

Other Three-Fourths of Organ Taken Out by Surgeons to Cure Cancer.

With three-fourths of his stomach in a pickle bottle, John Maguire is enjoying appetite and a renewal of health in Crozier hospital, Chester, Pa.

The operation which brought the stomach within the bottle was performed recently by Dr. William B. Van Lennep. It was the last desperate effort to save Maguire's life. He was a sufferer from cancer of the stomach and the involvement was so great that death seemed to be imminent.

Every precaution was taken to prevent recurrence of the malignant growth and to insure against blood poisoning. Removal of the diseased part was made with instruments heated by an electrical battery. A flap of the intestines was then sewed to the small pocket left by the remaining portion of the stomach and the usual openings left for drainage.

It was said at the hospital that all indications pointed towards complete recovery. While the stomach will hold only one-fourth as a result of the portion he lost, the deficiency will be made up for a time by more frequent meals. Nature, after awhile, will accommodate itself to the new condition by accelerating the processes of digestion in the intestines.

The operation has excited extraordinary interest in the hospitals and among surgeons. It is as rare as it was daring.

## WAITS 45 YEARS FOR WIFE.

Indiana Man Remains Unemployed for Nearly a Half Century After Quarrel.

After a wait lasting 45 years, Benjamin Gerhardt, of Young America, Ind., has claimed the woman of his choice, Mrs. Amanda Harness.

Forty-five years ago Gerhardt and Mrs. Harness were sweethearts. They had a quarrel, and shortly afterward she married Jacob Harness. At that time Gerhardt was a young man and had bright prospects for a future. When he learned the woman he wished to become his wife had married Harness he quit work, and since that time he has been unemployed. He always wore good clothes, however. During the past two winters he has conducted a gambling room at Young America.

Last fall Jacob Harness died in the Cass county (Indiana) poorhouse. His widow, now 65 years old, went to Young America to live with a son. She met Gerhardt, the old spark of love was rekindled and they were married.

**Boston Culture at Work.**

Boston's Twentieth Century club has discussed mastication, and was told by one expert of a woman who chews every morsel of food 200 times. Now, asks the Boston Globe, does this lady eat to live or does she live to eat?

## Cause for Suspicion.

A Chicago woman declares a man will eat anything his wife cooks if he loves her. That being the case, says the Chicago Record-Herald, a good many of our leading ladies have pretty good cause for being suspicious of their husbands.

## SAGE OPPOSES VACATIONS.

The Venerable New York Financier Preaches Against Idleness and the Waste of Time.

New York Special.  
The New York Independent publishes the following from the pen of Russell Sage under the heading, "The Injustice of Vacations:"

"During the 83 years of my career I have not once taken a vacation. A young man said to me the other day, 'Mr. Sage, would you not have taken a vacation if you had worked for some one else?' I replied that I would not. I never have been an advocate of what some persons term the 'vacation habit.'"

"When I was a boy the practice was not in vogue. As a matter of fact I was



RUSSELL SAGE.  
(New York Financier Who Does Not Believe in Vacations.)

so glad to get a chance to learn business that the idea of asking my employer to make me a present of two weeks' time that belonged to him because he had paid me for it would have been preposterous.

"Neither did any of my youthful associates take vacations. I am sure you will agree with me that the fact did not retard their progress when I say that among them were Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Gov. Seward and George Jones."

"I think the 'vacation habit' an outgrowth of abnormal and distorted business methods. I fall to see anything legitimate in it. Let us assume that an employer and his clerk make an agreement to exchange just remuneration for reasonable services. Each one keeps his part of the agreement. Are they not then quits? If there is any obligation I think it is on the part of the clerk who avails himself of the credit, skill and organization of the employer."

"Suppose we were to reverse the conventional order of things, and instead of the clerk demanding two weeks' pay grants his employer should demand two weeks' work without pay as a condition of retaining the clerk in his employ. What a tremendous howl would go up. 'It is worry, not work, that makes the hair gray.' Doctors may recommend a change of air for a man when he is sick. But why be sick? Sickiness is an irreparable loss of time. If I had a thousand tongues I'd preach 'Same time' with them all. It is infinitely more valuable than money."

## ONE-LEGGED BALL PLAYER.

Besides Holding a Record as a Pitcher He Has a Fine Reputation for Batting.

New York Special.  
Robert C. Nolan, of the Bronx, is one of the best semi-professional pitchers in the younger ranks. In addition to that he has a reputation for batting and playing that would do credit to many professionals.

Last Sunday, at West Farms, Nolan was in the box for his team, the Young



ROBERT C. NOLAN.  
(A Crack Ball Player Who Uses a Crutch While Delivering a Ball.)

Men's Catholic club, and for 12 innings pitched such good ball that not a man of the opposing Belmonts crossed the plate, while 13 batters who faced him fanned the air.

Robert C. Nolan, who is known far and wide as "the one-legged pitcher," is the son of Policeman John J. Nolan, who lives at 1279 Tremont avenue, where Robert was born about 21 years ago. When a young lad his left leg was cut off by a car of the old "Huckleberry" line and since then he has been using a crutch. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and later went to Manhattan college, from which he graduated in 1902.

When Nolan is in action on the diamond he uses a wooden crutch while delivering a ball, the crutch merely assisting to steady him and aid him to keep his balance. His left leg has been amputated above the knee. In delivering the ball he swings back on the remaining leg and is enabled to get as much speed as if he possessed two good "kickers."

## -Hair Restorer

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

1304 4th Street Northwest.

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J. B. Babney,

Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Starline carriages hired for funerals, ties, balls, receptions, etc. Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 3rd Street, N. W. Main Office Branch at 222 Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va. Telephone for Office Main 1727 Telephone call for Stable Main 1482 5.

Our Stables, in Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W. J. B. BABNEY, Proprietor.

RANSOM FOR HUMAN LIFE.

Custom of Placing Coin in a Corner Stone Had Strange Origin Many Years Ago.

Few of those who, at the laying of the corner stone of a new public building, place a coin in the cavity reserved for the purpose are acquainted with the origin of the custom. This harmless practice is the shadow of an older tragic custom. The money stands, theoretically, for the ransom of the human being who by ancient superstition should have been buried in its place. Otherwise, it was held, the building would not stand firm and endure.

There was a time when this particular kind of human sacrifice had a vogue extending to most parts of the world. Even in England skeletons have been found imbedded in the bases of castle walls and there is record of one German fortress at the building of which a child was bought from the mother with hard cash and walled in to the donjon tower—the unnatural mother, according to the story, looking on the while Effigies of human beings are still used in some parts of Europe as harmless substitutes and in remoter and more ruthless places the old custom crops out from time to time in all its grim reality.

## GESTICULATION IN FASHION

Teachers Say Exactness Must Be Obtained or the Effect Is Disastrous.

Gesticulation is the fashion now says the New York Sun. Woman must gesticulate to be in the swim. But she must do it in a correct manner.

It is said that the most fashionable people have taken to making gestures, and therefore, of course, all woman-kind must paw the air, so to speak.

Just any and every sticking about of the hands or motion of the head and shoulders will not do, declare the teachers of gesticulation, and they are pretty thick nowadays. Gestures are like the alphabet, they form a language of their own.

These teachers furthermore say that gestures are innate in the human being, like a terrible thirst or any other old thing, and that they merely have to be brought out and perfected by those who have made a deep study of the subject.

Gesticulation, in its highest form, must convey to a person out of earshot a general understanding of a conversation that is being carried on.

## ETIQUETTE BITS.

Bending the head to drink is inelegant.

The arms should not be allowed to rest on the table.

A well bred host does not urge a guest to eat more.

It is impolite to assure him that there is an abundant supply.

A gesture of dissent is sufficient to say one does not take wine.

A hostess does not apologize. A guest does not see anything amiss.

Lifting a small plate from the table while eating from it is provincial and common.

No guest passes a plate or offers to serve anything unless obviously asked to do so.

One should not talk while masticating and it is equally inelegant to chew while serving oneself or others.

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333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

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Meals at All Hours

Come one, come all.

## Marlin

32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless IN MODEL 1893

WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH-PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advance is that the barrel is bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-40 MARLIN. 120-page cat. log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 15 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

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The Bee Printing Co.

His Remedy.

Johann—Ma, aren't they using Remedy all to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes, I believe so.

Johann—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Oh on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gentlemen are on pleasure bent.

The Cents—Not exactly; but we have a blo—leaving that way—Harvard Lampoon.



LOCALS.

Mr. Hugh T. Taggart, one of the Assistant United States Attorneys, has tendered his resignation to Mr. Morgan H. Beach, United States Attorney. Mr. Taggart is one of the best known members of the local bar, and a man of unquestionable ability. Mr. Taggart's retirement from the District Attorney's office will be regretted.

Mr. Beach is a young man of ability and perseverance and has brought the office up to a high standard. Just who the successor of Mr. Taggart will be it is not known, but whoever takes his place must be a man of supreme ability. After four weeks sickness, the *Colored American* was able to take a walk Wednesday. It is still pale and weak.

Mr. Wm. Moreland, Holtmans of stand, shoe dealer, 491 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, has just received a large order of boots and shoes direct from the factory, as fine and durable as ever was placed on a shoe counter in this city, that is being sold almost at the purchaser's own price. The evening dress walking shoe is a thing of beauty, and for good old-time service can't be beaten anywhere for the money. Then there is the famous double sole water proof working shoe that will stand all kinds of weather without a break or leak, is being sold at cost. No such bargains can be found in any shoe store in this city. Then there is the all-calf dancing Oxford style selling at three fifty everywhere except at 491 Pennsylvania avenue. The pleasure is yours. Just ask for what you want.

Prof. J. T. Layton, of the public schools, who cited Officer Vincent King before the Police Trial Board last week and whose case was terminated last Saturday afternoon, is now in the hands of Major Sylvester. Officer King was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, in that he said to Prof. Layton and his two sons that no "jim crows" were wanted in Randall Park, Congress Heights, where they went Sunday evening, June 5th, last for a ride.

Officer King testified that he never used the remarks towards Prof. Layton or anyone else. That all he said to him was that Randall Park was private grounds and not for the public.

Three witnesses testified positively that Officer King did use the remarks, while one, Mr. Renn, the "gentleman" from Kentucky, testified that he was the person who said it.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.

The Republican delegates who left separately for Chicago last week have returned. Dr. Redburn returned last Saturday and Mr. Cook on Monday. They were not met at the depot by the Blaine Invincibles. Neither did Janitor Carson, of the District building, meet the delegates to welcome their return. Mr. Cook returned as independently as he left, and gave certain pigmies to understand that he was under no obligation to them. Mr. Cook generally acts for himself, and neither does he allow undertrappers to dictate to him.

BRANCH OFFICE.

Mr. Prince A. Harrison, of 303 4 1/2 street, southwest, is the manager of THE BEE in that section of the city. Advertisements, subscriptions, locals, etc., will be received by him. THE BEE is on sale at this place every Saturday morning.

Deals in Everything Phone, North 737-M.

T. T. Fleming

—DEALER IN—

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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Vegetables of all kinds,

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LEGAL NOTICE

James F. Bundy, Attorney.  
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.  
Holding a Probate Court.

ESTATE OF Alexander Williams Baskerville otherwise known as Alexander Williams, deceased.  
No. 12,219 Administration.

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court by John Figgins, Jr., (a nephew to the deceased) that letters of administration on said estate may be issued to James F. Bundy it is ordered this tenth day of June A. D. 1904, that notice be and hereby is given to William Mayo, Lizzie Mayo, Lula Mayo, James Mayo and Pearl Mayo and all others concerned, to appear in said court on Monday, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why such application should not be granted: Provided this notice be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and "The Washington Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Thos. H. Anderson, Justice.  
Attest: Wm. C. Taylor,  
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia,  
Clerk of the Probate Court.

VERY LOW RATES

TO  
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR  
VIA  
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis are now on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$33.60 round trip from Washington.

SIXTY DAY EXCURSION TICKETS, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$28.00 round trip from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS, to be sold daily at rate of \$23.00 round trip from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION TICKETS are now on sale good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of \$17.00 round trip from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis. Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled

Popular Excursions to  
NIAGARA FALLS,  
Only \$10.00 Round Trip.

July 1 and 15; August 5 and 19; September 2 and 16; October 7, 1904.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7:00 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls, at 11:00 P. M.

Tickets valid for return ten days, including date of sale, on all regular trains.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for \$1.25; and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for \$1.75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen and Mauch Chunk.

These popular excursions are run throughout the most beautiful section of the east, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on ticket agents for full particulars.

MILADY'S MILLINERY.

Straw sailor hats for the children's wear come in red, brown and blue.

A hat in red straw is trimmed with great clusters of cherries and is very chic-looking.

Hats are shown trimmed with grapes, apples and oranges, and many others are trimmed with grapes and cherries.

Nearly all the hats have rich lace veils which hang down in the back in a curtain effect. One handsome white clip hat in round shape has a low crown surrounded by pale pink roses and over this a rich lace veil with a heavy border which falls behind in a rather square effect.

AT THE PLAY.

T. R. Benson will give another series of dramatic performances at Stratford-on-Avon, this time during the festival of 1905.

"I have met people who roll their eyes to heaven and rave about Shakespeare and yet they won't go to see Shakespearean plays," says a popular actor. And that, no doubt, is the reason why a well-known manager said recently, or was reported as saying: "There's no use talking about it; this man Shakespeare is played out."

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Great Revival Meetings

—AT THE—

TRUE REFORMERS HALL.

Cor. 12th & U sts., N. W.

Every Tuesday & Thursdays at 8 P. M., Every Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Conducted by the world's greatest Evangelist and Pulpit orator, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D. Choir of fifty voices willing.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF

Reduced Rates Authorized via  
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.  
SUMMER SEASON—1904.

Atlantic City and Seashore:

Special low rate excursions from all points east of the Ohio river on June 30th, July 14th and 28th, August 11th and 25th and September 8th.

Atlantic City, N. J.: American Academy of Medicine June 4-6 and American Medical Association (June 7-10). Very low rates. Tickets on sale June 2d to 6th, inclusive good returning until June 4th to 13th inclusive.

Atlantic City, N. J.: Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

Boston, Mass.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning until August 20th, inclusive.

Cincinnati, O.: Grand Lodge, R. P. O. Elks, July 18-20. One fare plus \$1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23d, inclusive.

Detroit, Mich.: Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention, July 7-10. One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 23d, inclusive.

Indianapolis, Ind.: National Prohibition Convention, June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 20 to 27th, good returning until July 10th, inclusive.

Louisville, Ky.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus \$1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

San Francisco, Cal.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago \$50.00; St. Louis \$47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

San Francisco, Cal.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago \$50.00; St. Louis \$47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

Toronto, Ont.: Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets on sale from August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agent, Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

DIAMONDS OF THE WORLD.

Though Output Is Increasing, Prices Are Going Up—Amsterdam Center of Industry.

As the result of the recent advance of five per cent. diamonds are now dearer by 20 per cent. than at any time since the consolidation of the De Beers Mines in South Africa. The United States last year imported diamonds to the value of \$3,403,222.

The output of the De Beers companies, which control 93 per cent. of the world's supply, was for the year ending in November, 1903, \$26,205,000, on which was realized a profit of \$11,511,000. It is estimated that the South African mines have added \$400,000,000 worth of diamonds to the world's stock. Surprise will be excited by the statement that not five per cent. of the diamonds in the world have been lost in 100 years.

Amsterdam is still the center of the diamond industry. There 8,955 persons are engaged in splitting, polishing and cutting these precious stones in 64 "factories." Considering the expertness demanded for this work their weekly wages of from \$70.05 to \$20.10 appear disproportionate to the skill required.

The United States has become the chief importer of diamonds, with Russia next and France and England in the order named. No doubt their increased popularity with us is in part due to the recognition of their desirability as an investment not liable to great financial fluctuation in value.

Money Spent for Easter Lilies.

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